SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver & Bladde

DIRECTIONS.

WAY TAKE one, two or three tespoonfuls before or after meals and at bedtime.
Children issue according to age.
Nay communes with small does and increase to fall does or roote, as the case would seem to require.

# LORDFAIRFAX AT COURT

Native of Maryland, He Comes of Virginia Ancestry.

### LIVES IN BRITISH CAPITAL

King Much Interested in Unique History of the Man Who is an American by Birth, a Scotchman by Title and an Englishman by Domicile.

Lord Fairfax, of New York, an American by brith, a Scotchman by title and an Engfishman by domicile, baron, banker and to King Edward, of whose realm he is a

The presentation was made by Lord Kinhaird, and the King was much interested as the young man's complicated

Albert Kirby Fairfax, the Lord Fairfax Baron of Cameron, who was presented to King Edward, was born in 1870. His father, Dr. John Fairfax, of Leland, Prince Georges county, Md., who died

Rither, Dr. John Fairfax, of Leland, Prince Georges county, Md., who died sometime ago, was the undisputed eleventh Baron Fairfax, but he had such an utter disdain for all things pertaining to royalty that he never made capital of his position, nor took any apparent interest in the royal happenings in England. Not so with the present Baron Fairfax. This young man, whose mother still resides in Prince Georges county, employed attorneys shortly after the death of his father to formally lay claim to the title. This has been practically accomplished, as the young man was formally bid to attend the coronation.

AN ANCIENT TITLE.

The title of Baron Fairfax was created in 1627, and the fifth Lord Fairfax left his home and estates in Scotland in 1722 for America, because he was disappointed in love and believed himselfall treated by the members of his family. By an arrangement with the crown he secured a grant of land in what was then included in Virginia, amounting to 5,00,000 acres. On this a palatial home for those days was built and Lord Fairfax became a power as the wealthest man in the colonies. He was the friend of Washington and employed the latter for survey work, a familiar fact to all who have read the life of the Fairfax family was near to Mount Vernon, and was a gathering place for the gentry of the time, maintaining a reputging for notable hospitality.

Lord Pairfax died without children and his property was inherited by his brother.

for the gentry of the time, maintaining a reputer of not notable hospitality. Lord Farfax died without children and his properly was inherited by his brother, william Fairfax, who married Sally Cary. "the Lowland Beauty," of whom it is told that she filted Washington. This couple had no children, and when William Fairfax died Robert, his younger brother, came into the title and estate. From him the Fairfaxes of the United States are descended. During the Revolutionary War the title was held by Rev. Bryan Fairfax, who was rector of Christ's Church, Alexandria, of which Washington was a vestryman. He sympathized with the colonies, was an intimate friend of Washington and contributed generously from his private purse toward the cause Wherty.

MO LIKING FOR ROYALTY.

MO LIKING FOR ROYALTY.

Sum him, after two generations, was descarded John Fairfax, who was entitled to a place in the English peerage, but did not care to claim it. He lived in Washington, where previous to the outbreak of the war he was in high professional repute. On the outbreak of the war, however, his sympathies went to the South, with the result that he was practically ostracised in the circles in which he had moved and his practice fell away sadly. Deedding to leave Washington. of his life in quiet pursuits, a country gentleman of a delightful personality with no ambition to herald himself Ear of Culpeper, but eminently proud of be

Fairfax left two sons and three

Dr. Fairiax left two sons and thee faughters. One daughter, Josephine, married Mr. Tunstall Smith, of Baltimore.

When the Coronation plans were published in America young Fairfax decided to go over to England and claim his rights to be present at the crowning of King Edward and war the robes and coronet of a baron, though without taking the oath of allegiance to the British monarch. The situation was unique, but the equity of the application was undenlable, and Lord Fairfax's demand was granted.

Since that time he has resided in London.

## INTERCONTINENTAL ROAD

Project Endorsed by Representatives of American Countries.

American Countries.

(Ily Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March II.—The diplomatic representatives of all the South and Central American countries now in Mushington, assembled at the State Department to discuss the intercontinental railway project. Acting Secretary Loomis presided over the meeting, and introduced ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, a member of the permanent intercontinental railway commission. Mr. Davis gave a most hopeful character to the undertaking, and he brought word from Andrew Carnegie of his willingness to advance the project in a financial sense at the proper time.

The work was undertaken by Charles Peoper, the special commissioner, and endorsed by all present. Mr. Pepper herign personally known to most of the representatives, they pledged themselves to immediately write their respective governments recommending that they facilitate in every way Mr. Pepper's investigations.

trial of traign Worthman, the entire day being consumed in the arguments of Judge Advocate Winslow and Lieutenant Field, counsel for the accused, upon the admissibility of the evidence of Captain Manney, of the Massachusetts.

The court has ruled outest of the records and evidence of the court of inquiry and as all of the witnesses of the explosion with the exception of the accused are dead, it is essential that the prosecution have the statement of Ensist Worthman to the commander of the ship.

After consuming the entire day in arguments, the court adjourned without rendering a decision.

#### WANTS THEM BOTH

St. Louis Will Try to Secure Democratic and Republican Conventions.

and Republican Conventions.

(if) Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON D. C., March II.—
Representative Barthold, of St. Louis, told the President to-day that St. Louis would endeavor to secure both the Republican and Democratic national conventions next year.

"It will be World's Fair year in St. Louis," said he, "the greatest year in the history of the city, and we will be able to offer such attractions to the national conventions as never before have been offered by any city.

President Rossevelt, of course, is taking no part, and told Dr. Barthold that he would take no part in the selection of a place for the holding of the Republican national convention.

Representative Barthold discussed with the President some of the details of his visit to St. Louis at the time of the dedication of the exposition on April 30th.

### STRIKE AT SHIPYARDS

Men Ordered to Stay Away and to Be Orderly.

Orderly.

(Ity Associated Press.)

NEW YORK. March 11.—Three hundred shipwrights, joiners, carpenters and caulkers went on strike at the Townsend & Downey shipbuilding yard on Shooters Island to-day. The members of the union employed in other yards are not affected by the strike. There are now 570 men, formerly employed at the Towsend & Downey yard, on strike.

President McCallum, of the local union, says that the strikers have been ordered to keep away from the yards of the company and to refrain from making demonstrations. The two hundred men at the Burlee dry dock and shipbuilding yards at Port Richmond, who went on strike yesterday, are still out.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

ARCADIE, FLA.-The jury trying the case against I. E. Cooper, charged with the murder of Marshal Bowman, of

the murder of Marshai Bowman, of Punta Gorda, this morning brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, without any recommendations to the mercies of the court. Cooper was sentenced to be hanged.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—W. L. Croft, of Fairfax. Barnwell county, S. C., was shot and instantly killed from ambush Monday night near his home. Suspicion points to a negro. Frank Strange, whose wife Croft had befriended by giving her a home after her husband had driven her from his house.

Indies.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—J. H. Brown, a well-known citizen of Memphis, was shot and killed near Wynne. Ark., by a negro. It is said Brown was employed by a private detective agency in an effort to apprehend certain negro whitecappers in Arkansas.

MIAMA, FLA.-Rumors received here MAMA, FLA.—Rumons seem for Rag-last night of a wrecked steamer of Rag-ged Key could not be confirmed to-day. The steamer Martinique, which arrived to-day from Havana, passed w..hin a half mile of the reported wreck, but discov-ered no trace of the vessel.

## Record Cargo of Coffee.

VERA CRUZ, March 11.—Large ship-VERA CRUZ, March 11.—Large shipments of Mexican coffee are going from this port to New York. The steamer Havana, of the Ward Line, carried a record-breaking cargo of 1,350,000 pounds of coffee and the Esperanza, of the same line, will leave for New York with nearly an equal amount. Developments in the coffee market have convinced merchants here that there is no immediate hope for a rise in prices, but on the contrary, the tendency will be lower, and they are making all haste to unload their surplus.

## Ice Company Officers

NEW YORK, March 11.—At a meeting NEW YORK, March II.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Ice Company to-day the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

John N. Schonmaker, president; B. W. Hunt, Wesley M. Oler and R. W. Hopkins, vice-presidents; E. D. Huley, treas-

# Successful Operation.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BALTIMORE, MD., March 11.—Miss
Elene Stokes, of Richmond, is recovering
at the Union Protestant Infirmary from
a severe though successful operation on
her throat.

Richmonders in New York

(Shecial to The Times Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, Murch II.—Fifth Avenue—
C. A. Davenport and wife, Miss E. N.
Davenport; Gregorian—M. D. Brooks;
Grand—J. Landstreet.

# CHECKS WILL SOON **COME TO PAY DEBT**

### Government Will by May 1st Take Possession of the Shafer Building.

at the proper time.

The work was undertaken by Charles Peoper, the special commissioner, and endorsed by all present. Mr. Pepper being personally known to most of the representatives, they piedged themselves to immediately write their respective governments recommending that they facilitate in every way Mr. Pepper's investigations.

Day Consumed in Argument.

(By Associated Press.)

PENSACOLA, FIAA, March 11.—No witnesses were examined before the courtmartial at the navy yard to-day in the

# Office Supplies, Desks, Chair's, &c.



BOOK-CASES, Blank Books, Business Cabinet Files—always at lowest possible prices! We are agents for Outler's High Grade Handsome Desks.

SOUTHERN STAMP AND STATIONERY COMPANY Twelve-Six Main Street.

We Sell Our Furniture 20 per cent. Lower Than Others.

# Cohen's Store Is Inviting....

There are thousands of cheerful goods of every class with enough of underprices to make good shopping very interesting.

# **Cotton Bourettes**

The fac-simile of Worsted Scotch fabrics that cost \$1.00 to \$1.50 The price of these, in all shades and colorings, is 11 1-2c.

# **Underpriced Carpets**

And all things for floor coverings that come over from the past season, and there are hundreds of rolls of carpets as yet for a third off in order

# A Full New Stock of Matting Now

# SAMBO WEAK IN HIS MIND

Insanity Among the Negroes has Increased by Great Strides

#### STRAIN OF LIFE SEVERE

Excesses Unbridled Passions Indulgences and the Anxiety of Getting Food and Clothing, Existence in Unsanltary Hovels Have Filled Asylum.

Sir.-Replying to your letter of recent the results of my observations as to the Croft had befriended by giving her a hore after her husband had driven her from his house. CHARLESTON, S. C.—Secretary of the Navy Moody, with a party of officials, left here at noon to-day on the dispatch boat Dolphin for a cruise in the West Indies.

MEMPHIS, TENN—T. The many second in this State compares with that in other States, I submit the following: For obvious reasons, statistics realized in this State compares with that in other States, I submit the following: For obvious reasons, statistics grading insanity cannot be absolutely accurate, but the figures which I shall give, coming from as reliable sources as a realized purposes:

A careful study of the information of the informa

poses:

A careful study of the information fur-nished from the published hospital re-ports must lead to the inevitable con-clusion that, during the past thirty years clusion that, during the past thirty years, insanity in both races has increased in this and other States at a more rapid rate than has the general population. There are differences or discrepancies between the figures given in the hospital reports and those given in the census reports, which cannot be adjusted. Unfortunately we have no absolutely reliable system of registration of the insane. However, the figures representing the increase of insanity will not be fallacious enough to vitiate them to any great extent. THE NEGRO INSANE.

December 17, 1869, General Canby, military Governor of Virginia, ordered that "all the colored insane at the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Williamsburg, be transferred at once to Howard's Grove Hospital, near Richmond, and that al State be in like manner sent to that adsipital." The following year Howard's Grove Hospital was incorporated as a State institution. In 1885 the institution was re-established near Petersburg. The official records at the hospital show that February 1, 1870, there were in the hospital 123 insane negroes. In the following November the records show that there were 147 in the hospital, and many cases had been rejected during the year on account of lack of sufficient accommodations. November, 1880, the number in the hospital was 236, and no applications were on flie; October, 1893, there were 684, and October, 1990, 1023 insane negroes were officially reported to be in the State.

Altogether there have been admitted to the hospital, up to the close of the last fiscal year, 3,799 persons, or 4,734 cases,

Altogether there have been admitted to the hospital, up to the close of the last fiscal year, 3,739 persons, or 4,734 cases, 535 having been admitted two or more times. From 1870 to 1850, 495 persons, or first admission cases, were received—an average of 40 a year; from 1880 to 1800, 1,512 were received—an average of 110 a year; from 1800 to 1900, 1,512 were received—an average of 125 a year. From Occara average of 125 a year.

year; from 1830 to 1800, 1,512 were received—an average of 125 a year. From October, 1902, 500 insane negroes, who had never before been adjudged insane (new cases) were sent to this hospital. At this time we have 1,005 under care and only three are reported to be outside of the institution.

At the end of each of seventeen out of thirty-two years, however, the number of insane negroes reported in jail and elsewhere awaiting admission, varied from 24 (the smallest number) in 1874, to 115 (the largest number) in 1874, to 115 (the largest number) in 1800. How many became insane, but for lack of room or other causes, were not received in the hospital, is past finding out, as no record prior to 1806 was preserved. The number, however, if added, would make considerable difference in the percentage of increase.

A GREAT INCREASE.

erable difference in the percentage of increase.

A GREAT INCREASE.

From 1870 to 1880 the rate of increase (considering first admissions only) was about 122 per cent. Really, the proper mathod of estimating the increase is to take the number of new cases occurring each year. The census enumeration in 1870 was so imperfect that I attempt no comparison with the reported increase in the general population for that period, From 1880 to 1800 the negro population, according to the census, increased less than one per cent, while the rate of increase in insanity, in that race, was 110 per cent. The increase in the number of new or first admission cases, recalved at the hospital during the period between 1890 and 1900, over that between 1890 and 1900, over that between 1890 at the rate of only 3.9 per cent. From 1890 to 1900 the negro population increased at the rate of increase of insanity was 52 per cent.

From the best information I can got

such cases; in 1893, 40; in 1800, 90; and in 1900, 85.

Since March, 1900, when, on account of the over-crowded condition of all the hospitals and the accumulation in the jails of the insane, many of whom were doubtless acute and curable cases, the law was amended so as to prevent harmiess dements and dotards being pushed off on the hospitals to the exclusion of cases really insane and in urgent need of prompt treatment. At that time (March 1900) there were nearly four hundred persons, one hundred and seventy-cight of whom were negroes, seeking admission to the hospitals. Since the enactment of that law not half so many persons, whose minds had become enfeebled and bodies decropid simply as results of old age, have sought or gained residence in this hospital, and prevented many acute cases, as formerly, from getting into the have sought or gained residence in this hospital, and prevented many acute cases, as formerly, from getting into the hospitals. I presume the same is true as to the hospitals for the white insane, Consequently we have been able to receive more promptly than formerly the acute cases of insanity-before their malady became chronic and incurable. Our recovery rate has increased materially, because more promptly a case of insanity is treated the better are the chances for recovery.

BECAME GOOD CITIZENS.

BECAME GOOD CITIZENS

BEGAME GOOD CITIZENS.

An increased number of cases, instead of being permanent charges upon the State, has been sent forth as producers and tax-payers. The law, furthermore, has tended to make the institution a hospital in reality as well as in name—a place for the cure of mental diseases and not simply one for custodial care, such as is a home for the aged and infirm or a poor-house.

That insanity in the negro was rarely known before the Civil War, there is no question. At the close of the war there were about 25 insane negroes in the Eastern Hespital. There were doubtless several kept on the plantations. The census for 1850 reported 201 in the entire State, or one in 5.000 of the general negro population; in 1860, there were reported 166, or one in nearly 7,000. Perhaps many dilots, imbedies and epileptics were included in those enumerations. At any rate, those figures are unreliable. There are about thirty times as many insane negroes in the State now as there were in 1850.

From 1880 to the present time the rate of increase of insanity in the negro in

are about thirty times is limity listed negroes in the State now as there were in 1856.

From 1880 to the present time the rate of increase of insanity in the negro in this State has been nearly 220 per cent, while the negro population has increased in that poriod less than two per cent, according to the census.

From reliable sources, it is clear that the increase of insanity in the negro in the other Southern States has been about as great as it has been in Virginia. The Superintendents and physicians of the other Southern hospitals where the insance negroes are cared for have published papers showing this conclusively.

The causes of this phenomenal increase of mental diseases in the negro race, may be summed up about as follows:

It is a result as well as an indication of progressive race degeneration. During slavery the negroes were usually under strict but kind discipline and moral and regular habits were enforced; they lived in clean and hygienic surroundings, were well fed and nourished with wholesome food, were comfortably clothed, led systematic, regular lives, had no mental worries and anxieties, and no responsibilities, to speak of. In short, their habits, surroundings and every-day life were all conducive to physical health and strength and contentment.

MASTERS WERE KIND.

Whother from selfish and mercenary or

and strength and contentment.

MASTERS WERE KIND.

Whether from selfish and mercenary or from humane considerations, owners took the greatest pains in earing for their slaves in sickness, the family or plantation doctor being called to relieve even trivial aliments, and at all times their physical well-being was carefully looked

trivial aliments, and at all times their physical well-belng was carefully looked after.

With emancipation came unchecked superstitions, unbrindled appetites and passions, dissipation, excesses and vices, bad habits violation of the laws of hoalth, irregular living, indoience, poverty, 'privation, &c., and as a consequence the negroson began to lose vitality, to take on a weaker constitution, and hence he became a ready prey to diseases such as insanity and consumption. The responsibility and mental strain incident to caring for himself have also been significant factors in the causation of insanity. The negro being an emotional creature, the pressure of exciloment and the wear and tear of excesses have been too much for him. Formerly the country or the farm was the abiding place of most of the negroes. There they led an out-door life in a pure, health-giving atmosphera. Since the war they have, in a large measure, flocked to the clies and towns and taken up quarters generally in crowded, unsanitary and unhealthy apartments, where constitutional diseases are readily contraoted and transmitted. Frequently their places of abode are verlable lotted of degeneracy. Before the war heredity was not a factor in the causation of insanity in the negro, but now that predisposing cause has become one of considerable consequence.

There is every reason to fear that insanity as well as tuberculosis in the negro will continue to increase under existing conditions, and probably at a more rapid rate than heretofor. To provide for this ever-increasing army of irresponsible unfortunates is a serious problem which confonts the Southern States, both from a sociological and an economic standpoint.

THE WHITE INSANE.

the rate of increase of insanity was 52 per cent.

From the best information I can got and from data at this institution, it seems that in 1870 there was one insane negro in about 3,000 of the negro population; in 1880, one in 1937, and in 1890, one in 645.

It will be observed that the period between 1890 and 1900 showed less increase in insanity and more in general population than for either of the previous decades; but, on the other hand, it appears from the records kept that a much larger number of persons were refused admission during that period, on account of lack of room in the hospital than during either of the previous decades.

As far as could be ascertained, during the fiscal year ending October, 1889, 1890 and 1800 (1890, 1,755 and 1890, 1980, 1,755 and 1790, 1,318—a gain of 655 nationts in all the hospitals of the State for the white and the facal year ending October, 1889, 1890 (1890, 1,755 and 1990, 1,755 cases of proof in the facal year ending October, 1889, 1890, 1990 more particularly and more in general with the facal year ending October, 1889, 1890, 1990 more particularly and more in general with the second in the facal year ending October, 1889, 1890 (1890, 2715 were admitted.) For the previous decades, and the facal year ending October, 1889, 1890 (1890, 2715 were admitted.) For the green admitted to the obspitals than for the period between damisted, on account of lack of proof in the facal year ending October, 1889, 1890 (1890, 1990) for propose adjudged insane, either died, or were allscharged as cured before they could be admitted, on account of lack of proof in the facal year ending october, 1898, 1890, 1990 more particularly from the particular dependence of the previous decade; and from 1890 to 1890, 1,300 more 1890 (1890, 1,300 more 1890, 1,300 more 1990, 1,300 mo

or other of the hospital before, that is, re-current cases, but it cannot be ascertain-ed from the published reports how many were first admission or now cases. It is however, a fact, that the number of new cases has increased from year to

is however, a fact, that the number of new cases has increased from year to year.

In an examination of the superintendents' annual reports f find that almost every years many applicants were not admitted, on account of lack of room or for other reasons, and many of those either died or were restored and discharged. Again, many cases of insanity were concealed, or treated at home, and some were sent to hospitals outside the State, None of these, of course, have been accounted for or enumerated in the hospital reports. They would augment the number of the insane considerably.

Based on the hospital statistics and the census for the general population, October 1, 1880, there was one white insane to about \$80 of the general white population, October 1, 1800, one to 654, in 1000, one to 650. The number in fails and elsewhere not reported. If added, would make the ratio of insane greater.

From 1880 to 1890 the white population increased something more than 15 per cent, while the white insane in the hospitals at the end of the fiscal year, 1890, as compared with 1890 (again those outside are not taken into consideration) increased 59 per cent, From 1890 to 1900 the while population increased about 17 per cent, while the white insane in the hospitals, at end of fiscal year, 1800, compared with those in the hospitals, at the end of fiscal year, 1900, compared with those in the hospitals, at the end of fiscal year, 1900, compared with those in the hospitals at the end of fiscal year, 1900, compared with those in the hospitals at the end of fiscal year, 1900, compared with those in the hospitals at the end of fiscal year, 1900, compared with those in the hospitals at the end of fiscal year, 1900, compared with those in the hospitals at the end of fiscal year, 1900, compared with the leavest at the end of fiscal year, 1900, compared with those in the hospitals at the end of fiscal year, 1900, compared with the leavest at the end of the fiscal year, 1900, compared with the leavest at the end of the fiscal year, 1900, comp NOT SO REAL.

It may be claimed that the stated in-

It may be claimed that the stated increase as shone in the foregoing, is more apparent than real, because.

First: That many cases are re-admitted repeatedly, and reported each time as a distinct case.

Second: That many persons are now pronounced insane and sont to the hospitals, who formerly would have been kept concealed at home; this might have been due to dread of sending one to the asylum or to ignorance of mental discusses.

cases. Third: That the improved and more humane methods of caring for and nursing the insane and better and more scientific medical treatment, have tended to prolong the life in the hospitals, and hence resulted in an ever-increasing accumulation of incurables who remain as permanent charges.

permanent charges.

In answer to these: First: While insane persons are sometimes counted more than once (once for each admission), the same is true in a measure as to the general population, that is, at each successive census some persons may be counted again and again. Besides, I have, as far as possible, considered first admission cases.

Second: Years ago many insane were, on account of ignorance or dread of the asylum, doubtless kept secreted or away from the hospital, but during the past twenty five years certainly during the past seventeen, during which time I have been connected with the hospital service of the State and given careful study to these questions), this has not been the case; on the contrary the tendency certainly among the poorer classes, has been rather to send all cases from home and place them under proper care and treatment. This is due to increasing knowledge of the nature of insanity, to the increased confidence in the hospitals and to the inability of the family to provide proper care at home.

Third: While improved care and treatment have tended to lengthen the average life of the inmates of our hospitals, and modern medical science has, through the mercy of God, given additional years of life to man generally, consumption and perhaps other organic diseases have tended to increase the death rate among the insane, particularly the negroes, and at the same time, with the improved methods of treating and curing acute insanity, lessened the number of chronic and incurable cases.

The increase of insanity in all the States and civilized countries, has moved along

curable cases.

The increase of insanity in all the States and civilized countries, has moved along approximately parallel lines, and is one of the vital questions of modern civilization. There is no occasion, however, for special alarm in regard to our own State, for the ratio of insane to the general population is much smaller than it is in many of the other States. In New York the ratio is one to 340; in Illinois it is one to 400. In the States further South I think the ratio is smaller than it is in Virginia. In Great Britain insanity increased from one to 523, in 1890, to one to 329, in 1890. The increase has gone on since then, till now it is, I think, one to about 330.

since then, till now it is, I think, one to about 300.

Says a great alienist in a recent valuable work on insanity: "There is little question of the actuality of a certain steady increase of insanity up to a point where the equilibrium between cause and effect is established, and this is the more difficult under the conditions of change and stress of modern life. The problem is a complex one, and the most we can say is that there is no question but that insanity is increasing to some extent in civilized nations and those coming under the influence of civilization. The reasons for this fact and the exact ratio of increase are as yet unsettled questions."

Less than eighteen months ago I wrote to and received replies from every State regarding the care of its insane and the methodsil of managing the hospitals; and I learned that in only a very few of the States were the hospital accommodations adequate for all the insane and that new buildings or institutions were going up. On visits within the past few years to lospitals in Queboc, Montreal, Rhode Island,

On visits within the past few years to hospitals in Quebec, Montreal, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the Southern States, from Maryland to Mississippi, and to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in Washington, D., I saw everywhere either new institutions or additions to existing institutions being built, in order to meet the demands for more accommodations for the increasing number of the insane.

In order to meet the demands for more accommodations for the increasing number of the insane.

To meet these increasing requirements for the insane is a problem which calls for the exhibition of prudence and wisdom. It should be considered from practical, humane and scientific standpoints. In the first place, every case of insanty should, if possible, receive treatment immediately or the appearance of the earliest symptoms at a time when it is most curable. I am not considering here the question of prevention. No pains nor reasonable expense should be spared to make our hospitals curative institutions. The best expert medical talent and a plenty of it should be provided for the treatment of the insane, and trained, competent nurses in sufficient number; should always be employed. Large farms and industrial shops, to give employment, particularly to the chronic and incurable cases, are necessary to a properly equipped institution for the insane. The colony plan for caring for the latter classes and the epilepties has been demonstrated in several States, to be an economical and satisfactory one.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM F. DREWRY,
Central State Hospital, Potersburg, Va.,
March 7, 1903.

# RECOMMENDED FOR

But if You Have Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble, You Will Find the Great Remedy Swamp-Root, Just What You Need.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern solence proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

#### Doctors Prescribe Swamp-Root.

Gentlemen:—"I have prescribed, that wonderful remedy for kidney and bindder complaints, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, with most beneficial effect, and know of many curse by its use. These patients had kidney troubles, as diagnosed by other physicians, and treated without benefit. Filmer's Swamp-Root effected a cure. I am a liberal man and accept a specific wherever I find it, in an accepted school or out of it. For desperate cases of kidney or bladder complaint under treatment with unsatisfactory results I turn to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root with most flattering results. I shall continue to prescribe it, and from personal observation state that Swamip-Root has great curative properties.

1. Beretow Irich M.).

276 9th St. Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other discase, and if permitted to continue much suffering, with fatal results, are sure to follow. Kidney trouwith fatal results, are sure to follow. Kidney troubio irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritate; makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste (Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.) away.

away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to

medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and lot it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

No matter how many doctors you may have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself oat least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its stanchest friends to-day are those who had almost given up hore of ever becoming well again.

Bwamp-Root a trial. It statements them the statement when you need, you can pur chase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar bottles at the drug stores everywhere Don't make any mistake, but romember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Einghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

# Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder troubles, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women oured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Richmond Daily Times-Dispatch.

# MATTERS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN AND ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

By Marion Harland.

May I suggest that "Patient Waiting," vertisement, report the case in detail to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster, Gene Division of Postoffice Inspectors, Washington, D. C.? Give name of paper

Washington, D. C.? Give name of paper, date, send copy of the ad. If possible, also any correspondence or circulars from the firm. It will cost but a stamp, and will probably save others from loss. There is a slight possibility that the company would refund the amount if warned that the complaint would otherwise be made. If either "Fatient Watting" or the firm is in this city I would be glad to look into the matter.

POSTAL SERVICE.

No. 2.

Enclosed find newspaper clipping giving some information asked of you recently. I would like to add that there are thirteen stripes on our glorious flag that has always gone to victory with the forces of our country (excepting that during the difficulty with Morocco and the war of 1812 our flag had fifteen stripes).

Professor C. A. L. Totten, formerly military instructor at Yalo, replying to the question of a New Yorkor whether 1903 is to be a lucky or an unlucky year, says: "What is the matter with either Friday or the number thirteen! As to America, it bears thirteen all over its heraldry, and Friday has been its chief day (discovery of America, Declaration of Independence, etc.). We have thirteen letters in 'E Pluribus Unum,' the motto on our great seal. We have thirteen times repeated on that soal. Take our tanew silver quarter, if you have one left, and count the thirteenths even on its obverse face. Mannassch was the thirteenth tribe in Israel, and we are the people. Yours without superstition.

"O, W. S."

No. 8.

I am giad to be of service in trying to help obliterate the foolish idea of Friday being an unlucky day. God has given to man "the earth and the fullness thereof." In Holy Writ there are no special days set aside for special purposos, except the Sabbath. Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work."

In feudal times, when men's heads were likely to "go into the basket" at any time, there was a business method adopted for such wholesale slaughter, and Friday was the day set apart for the beheading. This finally grow into a custom, which has descended to the present time, hence Friday is hangman's day; a custom of mertals, not a day accursed by God or angels. I send a list of a few memorable events; have seen one of considerable longing giving the good things that occurred on Friday. I hope this request will bring that forth also:

America discovered on Friday.

America discovered on Friday.

America discovered on Friday.

Mayflower landed on Friday.

Mayflower landed on Friday.

one of considerable length giving the good things that occurred on Friday. In hope this request will bring that forth hope this request will be fore a south of the province Town, and on the same born of priday. Washington born on Friday, Battle of Bunker fought on Friday. Bastle of Bunker fought on Friday. Bastle destroyed on Friday. Bastle destroyed on Friday. Bastle of Marengo fought on Friday. Battle of Marengo fought on Friday. Date of Archards a beheaded on Friday. Julius Caesar assasinated on Friday. Joan of Arc burned at stake on Friday. Shakespeare born on Friday. Queen Victoria married on Friday. Shakespeare born on Friday. Queen Victoria married on Friday. On Friday. Shakespeare born on Friday. On Friday. Spattle of New Oleans fought on Friday. On Friday. October 7, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence in Inducing France to declare for our causes of Friday. Shakespeare born on Friday. On Friday. October 19, 1781, the metten in Confress was made by John Adams, seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent. They are as follows: Princess Alexandra, They are as follows: Princess Alexandra dra Carolina Marie Charlotte Louise Julie, Born December 1, 1844, and married March

10, 1865, to Prince Albert Edward of Wales, born November 9, 1841.
A Lanish Lady.

I noticed in your column to-night that a member of the Masonic fraternity asks the names of the Presidents of the United States who were Masons, and in reply would say that all the Presidents so far are members of the A. F. and

so far are members of the A. M.

President McKinley was buried with Masonic rites at Canton, and President Rossevelt is a member of Oyster Bay Lodge, A. F. and A. M. Among other noted Masons connected with the United States history are Paul Revere and Benjamin Franklin.

If the member who asked this question will write to George M. Moulton, most worshipful grand master of Illinois, he will be enlightened on the supject.

Yours respectfully,

A MASON.

FRIDAY NOT A DAY OF ILL OMEN."
From time immemorial Friday has been frowned upon as a day of ill onen. And though this prejudice is less prevalent new than it was of yore, when superstition had general sway, yet there are many even in this matter-of-fact age of ours who would hesitate on a day so inauspicious to begin an undertaking of momentous import. How many brave mariners whose hearts unmoved could meet the wildest fury of their ocean home would blanch to even bend the sails on Friday. But to show with how little reason this feeling is indulged in let us note the following facts in our own history as a nation, and we Americans need not dread the fatal day. On Friday, August 3, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed on, his great voyage of discovery.

On Friday, October 12, 1492, he first dis-